# The Times

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK

By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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*David McKnight.*

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*J. W. Howlett,* 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
*E. Scott,* East Market, Albright's block.

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*W. S. Moore,* East Market, Albright's new building.
*L. H. Rountree,* Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
*A. Weatherly,* Corner East Market and Davie streets.
*W. D. Trotter,* East Market, Albright's new building.
*L. E. May,* West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)
*S. C. Dodson,* West Market, opposite Court House.
*Jas. Sloan & Sons,* South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
*C. G. Yates,* South Elm.
*Smith & Gilmer,* Opposite Southern Hotel.
*J. D. Kline,* East Market street.
*S. Steele,* Corner East Market and Davie streets.
*D. W. C. Benbow,* Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
*Bogart & Murray,* East Market, South Side.

**Foundry and Machine Shop.**
*J H Tarpley,* Washington st., on the Railroad.

**Grocers and Confectioners.**
*Starrett & White,* East Market, next Post Office.

**General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.**
*Louis Zimmer,* Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

**Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.**
*Jno B Gretter,* Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

**Harness-makers.**
*J. W. S. Parker,* East Market st., near Court House.
*James E. Thom,* Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

**Hotels.**
*Mansion Hotel,* W. H. Reece, proprietor, Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)
*Southern Hotel,* Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
*Planter's Hotel,* J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.

**Livery Stables.**
*W. J. Edmondson,* Davie street.

**Millinery and Lady's Goods.**
*Mrs. W. S. Moore,* East Market, Albright's new building.
*Mrs. Sarah Adams,* West Market, opposite Court House.

**Music and Musical Instruments.**
*Prof. F. B. Maurice,* South Elm, (see adv.)

**Nurserymen.**
*Westbrook & Co.,* Washington, near Railroad.

**Physicians.**
*A. S. Porter,* West Market st., (near Times Office.)
*R. W. Glenn,* West Market, McConnel building.
*Jas. K. Hall,* North Elm, opposite court house.
*J. E. Logan,* Corner West Market and Greene.

**Photographers.**
*Hughs & Yates,* West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

**Sewing Machines.**
*D H LaPish,* Salisbury st.

**Sign Painting.**
*A. W. Ingold,* South Elm, Patriot building.

**Tailors.**
*W. L. Fowler,* West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

**Tinners.**
*Jno. E. O'Sullivan,* Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
*C. G. Yates,* South-Elm.

**Tomb-Stones.**
*Henry G Kellogg,* South Elm.

**Watchmakers and Jewellers.**
*W. B. Farrar,* South Elm, opposite Express Office.
*David Scott,* East Market, Albright's block.


**Guilford County Officers.**
*Chairman of the County Court,* Jed. H. Lindsay.
*Sheriff,* Robert M. Stafford.
*Clerk of the County Court,* Lyndon Swaim.
*Clerk of the Superior Court,* John W. Payne.
*Public Register,* William U. Steiner.
*County Trustee,* Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

**U. S. Officials.**
*Freedmen's Bureau,* Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs.
*Assessor's Office,* Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House.
*Collector's Office,* Jno. Crane, South Elm.
*Register in Bankruptcy,* Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.
*Bonded Warehouse,* D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.


# THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII. GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, March 26, 1868. NO. 7.


Written for The Times.

## THE LIFE OF Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

*One of the former Editors of "The Times."*

*Quo difficillius, hoc praeclarius.*

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

### CHAPTER VIII.

At Snicker's Gap, Lieut. Col. GRAY, who had been absent on a sick leave, rejoined his regiment and took command. This was a pleasant relief to Maj. COLE. Both his superior regimental officers being absent, had made not only his duties onerous, but his responsibilities very great. He ever proved himself, nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Yet in Col. GRAY he had unbounded confidence as a gallant officer and a man of intellect and genius. Not only so, but his society in camp was exceedingly fascinating and desirable; for he was the very soul of wit and geniality as well as a ripe and ready scholar. Before, their life together had been everything which the warmest heart could have desired; and, in his return, Maj. COLE anticipated not only relief from duties hard and unpleasant, but that intellectual and social entertainment so needed to break the monotony of soldiering and campaigning.

Strange life—the life of a soldier! All now hoped for rest, all needed it; still only a few days after Col. GRAY's return, and while the Twenty-Second was on picket duty at Summit Point, fifteen miles above Winchester, orders were given to march. Scarce a soldier that did not heave a deep sigh—howbeit, none murmured. 'Twas now the last of surly November. On the 22nd of that month, Gen. A. P. HILL's Division, to which the Twenty-Second belonged, marched for Fredericksburg, the point to which all eyes seemed to be turning in the full expectation of a desperate general engagement. They reached there on the 2nd of December, 1862, having marched one hundred and eighty miles in eleven successive days—over sixteen miles each day, and having twice crossed the mountains. Though much toil-worn, they had sufficient time between their arrival and the beginning of the battle to be completely refreshed. Among Maj. COLE'S letters is this graphic description of the part he and some of his men acted in the dreadful engagement near that city:

"General BURNSIDE had once held Fredericksburg and must, therefore, have known the advantage of position possessed by General LEE. Should he advance under this knowledge, he would, as a good and prudent commander, bring men and appliances to equal such advantage. Thus I reasoned with myself, and, hence, I inferred it would be an unusually destructive battle.

"Gen. LEE did not try to prevent his crossing, only endeavored to worry him as much as possible. Thursday night, he crossed. Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, Gen. A. P. HILL'S Division moved forward to take position. The frost was nearly as white as snow; the ground, frozen hard; and the fog hanging so heavy, one could scarcely see two hundred yards. As the enemy had a very large army, I knew it would take fully twenty-four hours, constant crossing on three bridges,—the number we supposed he had,—to get all the troops over; and, therefore, I did not much expect an engagement during that day. About 10 o'clock, the thick vapor disappearing, the enemy, with

"Unnumbered hosts, that threaten nigh,—
Pennon and standard flaunting high,
And flag displayed,"

was discovered in line of battle only a few hundred yards from our line. As the display seemed to be rather sudden and to reveal an unexpected sight on both sides, I thought there was a slight sensation, a stir, a flutter. It lasted but for a few moments, however, and each party proceeded to plant his batteries and arrange the supports and lines of battle, apparently as coolly as you would arrange a flower-garden, marking the walks and planting the shrubbery.

"In the afternoon, Gen. PENDER sent for me, and, on reporting, he said there were some houses and straw stacks in front, which would obstruct the free play of our batteries, and he wanted me to examine the ground sufficiently before night to take a party from my regiment and burn them. I went forward to examine them, and though I did not hardly expect to be able to reach the houses before dark, yet as I was surveying the ground of approach, noting the ravines, the ditches, the fences, &c., which would be favorable or unfavorable to the party for approach or defence, I found myself at the first house, then another, and another, until I had closely examined some eight or ten, what points would most easily ignite, &c. Lastly, I examined and counted about fifteen stacks of straw in an open field immediately in front and in view of the enemy's line, only about three hundred yards distant. I watched the sentinels closely as they did me; but seeing no motions to shoot, I continued to draw nearer and nearer until my inspection was completed and plans matured. I went back to the regiment; selected my men, one hundred and twenty; supplied some with matches and others with muskets; and at the first darkness, which is the deepest of the night, I proceeded to make the approach. Every man had his house or stack assigned him; and having neared the objects until each was in place and ready, I snapped a pistol-cap—the signal—and, instantaneously, twenty or thirty streams of brilliant flame leaped up, lighting the heavens with almost the brightness of the noonday sun. It was the prettiest sight, in the way of fires, which I ever saw. One was an immensely large barn, full of tobacco hanging upon the sticks and perfectly dry. You may possibly imagine such a blaze as this would make. No doubt, the Yankees were astonished and confounded, and wondered what next; nor did they, such was there confusedness, fire upon us as was somewhat expected by the burning party. Thus our adventure was perfectly successful; and, much elated, we returned to the regiment and slept soundly until morning.

"As I remarked in the beginning of this letter, there was a more determined and defiant preparation for battle, than I had ever before witnessed. Heretofore, I had been accustomed to fighting whenever the enemy forced us—there being no delay, no waiting. But here, within rifle-shot, our lines had stood all day, each actively engaged in preparation for the contest. That there would be a fight, no one could doubt. We could not retreat; and the enemy would not have crossed the river, had he not intended to fight. Therefore, *the fight was certain*, and the preparations such as to anticipate the most desperate and decisive battle of the war. With such feelings, I laid down to sleep on Friday night, and with such I arose Saturday morning two hours before day. Through many hard-fought battles, I had passed unharmed; but why should I escape when so many, so much better, were killed, or wounded? It was all in the hands of Providence. To the goodness of God I had yielded my keeping heretofore—to the mercy of the same Being I trusted again. But whether I should survive a contest, apparently destined to be the most desperate and destructive, of course, I could not tell. I felt satisfied thousands would not, and I could not help weeping. These and similar thoughts were coursing through my mind after I arose, and while I was making my bivouac-toilet.

"Our line of battle was in the edge of a piece of pines, which skirted an oak-forest lying in our rear. BOB, JIM and myself were sitting around a small fire some distance from any others, discussing the probable results of the expected battle, how each of us would fare, what would be the emotions of the loved at home if they knew our situation, when suddenly rapid discharges of musketry were heard. We rushed to arms, and, in a few moments, *every man was ready.* I will not say *every man burned for the contest.* You see such language in print, but after being under fire more than twenty times, I deny its truthfulness. Soldiers do not "*burn*" for battle, nor do you ever hear one use such language, unless he be one who always *runs* just as the battle joins. The fighting, at this time, proved to be only skirmishing.

"I must refer you to the newspaper accounts and the reports of the General-in-Chief and his subordinate officers for a full and lengthy description of this battle, for one engaged can never know much more than falls under his immediate observation. PENDER'S brigade was A. P. HILL'S extreme left, supported by THOMAS, of Georgia. Next, LANE'S brigade; then, ARCHER'S Tenn., supported by GREGG, of South Carolina. And FIELD'S Virginia brigade, supported by EWELL'S Division, was HILL'S extreme right. HILL had but six brigades in his Division. The battle commenced on the right of our line—I mean the regular advance of the enemy's line and the musketry engagement. Our brigade was the first *felt of* by the artillery. The diapason of the cannonade was terrible and lasted for several hours. The fighting came gradually down our right line until it was driven back upon the supports. The enemy did not advance upon our brigade. He made an effort, but was promptly repulsed by the artillery. The woods, that skirted the bottom, marked our line and formed one side of an ellipse. The enemy formed the diameter. As we were about the centre, we were farthest from his guns, and, hence too, he had a longer distance to advance in our front upon the open plain—three-quarters of a mile. We had skirmishers, however, advanced half a mile, and these were engaged, ever and anon, the entire day, and, several times, drove in the sharpshooters. About 3 o'clock, our line of skirmishers had expended nearly all their ammunition and was becoming considerably confused; and when LANE'S brigade was driven back on their right, they fell back by compulsion. This enabled the enemy to advance his line of sharpshooters to the brow of a small hill opposite the one on which was placed our artillery and distant about eight hundred yards. Gaining this position the sharpshooters annoyed our artillerists so much they could not handle their guns. Up to this time, I had been under so very severe a cannonade, that I did not consider myself worsted a great deal in position, when I was called upon to take one hundred men, join our skirmishers and repel the sharpshooters. Five hundred yards in front of our batteries and three hundred in front of the sharpshooters, was the Railroad with a small cut—a good place for protection to ourselves and destruction to the enemy. I deployed my one hundred men and made for that cut at a double quick. Reaching there I rallied our confused and dispirited brigade skirmishers, and with them and my fresh men was making a manly, bold, but wavering defence of our position. Meantime, PENDER, seeing the terribleness of the struggle and the inadequacy of my force to successful resistance, ordered one of his staff to dash to the Twenty-Second and hurry two more companies to my assistance. Shells were raining in torrents around and over the old regiment, every man of which was flat on the ground; but the Adjutant, at once repairing to the companies of Capts. CLARKE and ODELL, detailed them and sent them forward. Coming up in good time and gallant style, we drove the sharpshooters over the hill. Of my men one was killed and about a dozen wounded. All the wounded were at an exposed point where we touched LANE'S brigade. His men did not advance, which left my right flank exposed and the men were shot from this direction. Those not wounded were soon out of ammunition, whereupon I ordered them to cease firing, unless the enemy advanced. It was dangerous to go to the rear, so I directed the wounded to remain in the cut. I had their cartridges divided with the men able to fight, and to fill the places so thinned out in my line, I loaded a musket, the first one I ever loaded in my life, and made the Captains and Lieutenants under me do the same. We had about six rounds each, and had the enemy advanced, I do not suppose a man of us would have escaped. That cut would have been a little modern Thermopylæ. Though conscious of our own weakness, the enemy did not know it, and we showed a brave front and stood firm. In the first hours of the black night, I sent off the wounded and rearranged the line of defence, and the rest of us remained until morning without fire or blankets. We were, then, relieved, and A. P. HILL'S Division was sent back to our third line of defence."

Thus he closes a description of the part he bore in this bloody tragedy. Of course, it is meagre and imperfect, only what one saw from his several standpoints during the action. But it is, nevertheless, interesting as an historical reminiscence. Many characteristics of this intrepid young officer can be discovered in it,—his goodness of heart, his humanity, his fearlessness, his untiring patience and heroic endurance, and his gratitude and devotion to God.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### SMILE AND BE CONTENTED.

The world grows old, and men grow cold
To each while seeking treasure,
And what with want, and care and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure;
But never mind, that is a loss
Not much to be lamented;
Life rolls on gaily if we will
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No, steady hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silver lining.
There's ne'er a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest souls on earth are those
Who smile and are contented.

When grief doth come and rack the heart,
And fortune bids us sorrow,
From hope we may a blessing reap,
And consolation borrow.
If thorns may rise where roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented;
So make the best of life you can,
And smile and be contented.

A NEW MILITARY ORDER.—Gen. Canby has issued, under date of March 3d, a general order, from which we copy the following paragraph:

The monthly reports of crimes, arrests and of discharge or transfers of prisoners, required by existing orders from civil officers within this military district to the Provost Marshal General, will, in future, be rendered through the Post Commander within whose jurisdiction such officers may be serving at the time. The duplicate reports required to be made to Post Commanders are hereby discontinued; and the reports required of Post Commanders will hereafter embrace only such cases as are not included in the reports of civil officers, and will be rendered at the time these reports are forwarded, with such remarks as are requisite to a full understanding of any cases needing explanation. Post Commanders will report at the same time the measures taken, with a view to correct any neglect on the part of civil officers, either in failure to notice a reported crime, or to arrest the criminal, or for unusual or necessary delay in making the reports required.

Post Commanders are charged with the prompt rendition of these reports, which will hereafter be forwarded by them direct to the Provost Marshal General at these headquarters. Blanks will be supplied to all civil officers through commanding officers of posts, who will make timely requisition for the same upon the Provost Marshal General.

The other sections of the order refer exclusively to matters of military discipline.—*Bulletin.*

### SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

Nearly every Southern journal that reaches us contains an earnest invitation to practical men of small or large means, and more especially farmers, to make the South their home. The inducements offered are a delightful climate, and generous and easily cultivated soils, at prices and in quantities that can scarcely fail to meet the wants of all. That there is an immense and prospectively profitable field opened up to practical farmers in the South, is beyond dispute; that the inducements offered are sufficiently tempting to have already attracted a large number of American and foreign emigrants and settlers. Of the latter class no less than nine ship loads have recently arrived at Texan ports, it being their intention to devote themselves mainly to regular agricultural pursuits. These foreign settlers are principally Germans. Quite a number of Vermont farmers have also selected Texas as their future home. These latter have taken with them herds of improved cattle, it being their purpose to devote themselves to the raising of stock, the rich pastures of the State being specially adapted to this pursuit.

From other Southern States, Virginia, North and South Carolina, we have similar gratifying reports.—*Journal of the Farm.*

A SECOND WASHINGTON.—*W. W. Holden* was the first man in North Carolina to nominate, and raise in the *Standard*, the flag of Jefferson Davis, for the Presidency of the Confederate States; and he claimed that merit in his paper.

*W. W. Holden* was the first man in North Carolina to call Col. Zebulon B. Vance from his command in the army to a canvass for the Governorship of the State, as the candidate of the old Union party. He was, also the first to desert and oppose him, because he refused to concur with him in the effort to accomplish the peace which they both desired, by encouraging cowardly desertions from the army, and by harboring and protecting deserters themselves.

*W. W. Holden* was the first and *only* man in North Carolina who suggested the assasination of Abraham Lincoln. No one but him ever asked "who would plot for his head?" There is no other North Carolinian who would not and did not, blush at the baseness of the suggestion.

*W. W. Holden* is beyond dispute—though after a very burlesque fashion—"first in war; first in peace; and first in the hearts of his countrymen." These countrymen now happen to be the martyr-worshippers and fanatics at the North, and the multitudes here of wandering carpet-bag Pilgrims, unsophisticated Heroes of Africa (U. H. O. A.) of all colors, and uncircumcised native scalawags, whose skins, by some mistake, happened to be white, with nothing else white about them. "God save the State!"

### GUILFORD CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the citizens, on the 22nd February, 1868, the following permanent organization was agreed upon:

*Executive Committee.*

Peter Adams, Sr.,
David F. Caldwell,
Rev. Calvin H. Wiley,
Dr. Nereus Mendenhall,
Samuel H. Rankin, Jr.

*District Canvassers.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. | 1. | W. P. Heath, Abner Apple |
| | 2. | H. C. Dick, E. L. Smith. |
| | 3. | Dr. W. A. Coble, Peter Smith. |
| | 4. | John A. Mebane, Isaac Thacker, Ed. Hudson. |
| | 5. | N. P. Rankin, James S. Stuart. |
| | 6. | James Thom, Paul Coble. |
| | 7. | James Davis, John G. Pearson, Jno. Harris. |
| Town, | 8. | Wm. D. Wharton, James Ward, J B. Gretter, J. C. Cannon. |
| | 9. | S. B. Glenn, Jos. D. McCulloch, Addison Ross. |
| | 10. | J. M. Reid, William E. Bevill. |
| Town | 11. | Emsley Armfield, Jas. W. Albright, D. E. Albright. |
| | 12. | W. L. Kirkman, J. B. Freeman. |
| | 13. | S A Powell, Charles Wilson. |
| | 14. | Mansfield Dean, Thomas E Cooke. |
| | 15. | J H Johnston, S H Thomas. |
| | 16. | W W King, J N Nelson, W O Donnell. |
| | 17. | C J Wheeler, J A Davis, Dr. Sapp. |
| | 18. | W F Bowman, A V Sullivan, R F Sechrest. |

Of all the young women mentioned in the Bible, Ruth seems to have treated her sweetheart the worst. She pulled his ears and trod on his corn.

Elastic boot-heels are a new invention, and said to be good. Stanton says, arguing a posteriori, he thinks elastic boot-toes would be much better

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 19, 1868.


*CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.*

### THE TIMES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

As we wish to do all in our power to advance the interest of the Conservative cause, we have concluded to offer the *Times for three months* at following rates:

Clubs of ten $4 in advance.
" twenty 7.50 "

Every Conservative will please act as agent, and send on clubs as rapidly as possible, for if we expect to defeat the Black Republican League nominations, we must *work*.

### CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**THOMAS S. ASHE,**
OF ANSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

**COL. EDWARD D. HALL,**
OF NEW HANOVER.

For Secretary of State, Robert W. Best, of Greene.

For Treasurer, Kemp P. Battle, of Wake.

For Auditor, S. W. Burgin, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works, Samuel F. Patterson, of Caldwell.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, Rev. Braxton Craven, of Randolph.

For Attorney General, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake.

### Conservative State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges—Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin,
William H. Battle, of Orange,
Edwin G. Reade, of Person,
Mathias E. Manly, of Craven,
A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

### NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Delegates from the counties of Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsythe and Surry, composing the Fifth Congressional District, are requested to meet in Convention in Greensboro, on Wednesday the 25th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from said District.

LEVI M. SCOTT, } Com.
FRANK C. ROBBINS, }

March 10th, 1868.

HON. THOS. S. ASHE, of Anson, was nominated, on Saturday, to the candidacy of Governor on the Conservative ticket. We cheerfully place his name at the head of our column, and shall use our every effort to secure his election. Mr. Ashe is well and favorably known in this State.

Of unblemished and most admirable private character, of eminent attainments, of fine address, and excellent capacities as a public speaker, he is one of the first and purest men in the State.

### NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. R.

When we went to press last week, we were unable to give any particulars of this contemplated road. We gather from the Salem *Press* the following:

The Charter provides, first, as to the route: From some point on the N. C. R. R., between Greensboro and Lexington, by Salem and Winston, as the 1st Division. From Salem and Winston branches may hereafter be constructed, of which one must run by way of Mt. Airy, to the Virginia line; the other not designated, but probably the rich Valley of the Yadkin.

Appoints 6 Commissioners to open books at Salem and Winston, to receive subscriptions, and appoint other persons and places to do the same. As soon as $30,000 are subscribed, and 5 per cent. paid in, may organize the Company.

The Road is laid off in sections of 5 miles; and whenever one section is finished and graded, ready for the superstructure, the State lends $50,000, or 10,000 per mile for the 1st Division from the N. C. R. R. to Winston. For which debt the State holds a mortgage on the Road and its property. Shares of stock are $100, and may be paid either in cash, work or material.

This is an important work to the people of Greensboro, and if we expect the road to start from this place, we must be up and doing. This end of the road will be located by the largest subscription, and if we allow any other place between here and Lexington to pay more than we do, we do not deserve the road, and we will not get it. We hope meetings will be held, at once, and books opened, and that our people will not permit this great opportunity to pass unimproved.

Since the above was in type, we were handed the following, which we hope will receive that attention which the exigency of the occasion demands:

SUBSCRIPTIONS SOLICITED.—The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the N. W. N. C. Railroad. All persons wishing to subscribe will please call at once.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
D. W. C. BENBOW,
C. E. SHOBER.

March 18, 1868.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the citizens of the county will be held at the court house on Tuesday the 24th, to appoint delegates to attend a general meeting of the friends of the road, to be held at Kernersville on the 28th inst. We trust there will be a general turn-out from both country and town.

### "THE REBELLION."

This is the title of a circular, which, we learn, is being extensively circulated among the negroes and poorer classes of our county, and, perhaps, the whole State. It has no name to it, because its author is ashamed to father it, and the irresponsible man that we heard was distributing it in this county, would not tell from whence it came. It is, no doubt, one of the many radical addresses gotten up at Raleigh, by Holden and the mongrel convention, for which the honest men of the State will be taxed to pay.

We make a few extracts to show the drift of this choice "tract" which is half religious and the other half infamous lies.

*Had the people of N. Carolina been as intelligent as the people of Massachusetts*, they would never have been seduced into rebellion. They would have understood their best interests too well to have become the blind tools of traitors. The governing power in the South was and always had been confined in the hands of a few leaders. To diffuse intelligence among the masses of the people would have been to have stripped themselves of their power. The people would have seen and exposed their wicked purposes of attempting to found a slave aristocracy upon the ignorance and barbarism of the mass of both races. But these leaders of the slave aristocracy were opposed to the education of the people. "*They loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.*"

This reads like father Ashly, from Cape Cod, wrote it. He is to be the superintendent of common schools under the new Constitution, and then the people of North Carolina will have a chance to be as intelligent as the *great* "people of Massachusetts." We want the white people of this State to remember that under this new Constitution *their children* MUST go to school with *negroes*, or they will be severely punished. You *dare* not refuse to send to these negro schools for a severe penalty has been imposed to *force* this *social equality*, within the schools and militia; yet, this very circular lyingly adds:

This equality is civil and political. No law can possibly be made to regulate the private social relations. These are matters of taste. They are outside of the province of the law.

But, here is the conclusion of the whole matter:

By ratifying the Constitution, which contains these provisions, and *electing the men to office* who represent our loyal people and who are regarded by the government *as its best friends*, we will speedily be restored to the Union.

This is sickening and we desist from farther quotations, believing the intelligent people of this State will not allow themselves to be gulled by any such trash. As to the "colporteur," he is too far beneath the contempt of all decent people to require a notice.

From the following, which we clip from the Statesville *American*, we suppose the whole State is flooded with this and similar documents:

*A Villainous Document!*—We have been informed by a gentleman who saw it, that a most incendiary and inflammatory document, is being circulated among the negroes, to excite their hate of their late masters and the white race of the South. Such meanness can only come from a Radical source, and such villains deserve hanging without Judge or jury. No honest man ought to co-operate with a party, that resorts to such villainy to obtain office. Certainly, no man born in the South, with a white skin, should lend himself to their use.

*The Holden Record*, appeared last week, and is rich in illustrations, matter and style.

HOLDEN'S CARD, when he canvased for the Convention, May 4th 1861:

To the Voters of Wake County:

*Fellow Citizens:*—I am a candidate for a seat in the approaching Convention. My opinions are so well known to the people of Wake county, that I do not deem it necessary to set them at length. The old Federal Union is dissolved. The President of the late United States is attempting to coerce and subjugate the people of the South. I need only say, that I am with North Carolina and the South, and for resisting, to the last extremity, the usurpations and aggressions of the federal Government. W. W. HOLDEN.

THE CONSTITUTION.—As soon as we obtain a copy of this thing, we will make arrangements for its publication. The so-called Convention only ordered its publication in the two or three Radical papers in the State, so that nine-tenths of the white men of the State will have to depend upon a gratuitous insertion in Conservative papers for a sight of it. But they shall see it,—the people in every nook and corner of the State shall see the monstrous thing.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

Massachusetts has 53,000 more women than men.

Fannie Kemble is reading in New York at $5 a ticket.

John H. Surrat is said to be in very poor health.

There are 500 American youngsters at school in Germany.

Two of Brigham Young's daughters have married Elder H. B. Clawson.

Not a stick or stone marks the last resting place of Zach. Taylor.

Ice gorges are reported in the Western rivers doing a great deal of damage.

At a recent sale of autographs in New York, Geo. Washington's brought $5 and Tom Paine's $7.

Four colored men were elected to the councils of Memphis, Tenn., last Saturday.

A horse-dosh banquet is to be given in New York city, to follow the example of Paris and London.

The trial of Mr. Davis has been postponed by Judge Uderwood until the 14th of April.

Henry Derringer, the inventor of the pistol which bears his name, died recently in Philadelphia, aged 81 years.

Stanton says the army must be increased 40,000. That will be an additional cost to the tax-payers of $60,000,000 per annum.

Southwestern Kansas there is a plain thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, covered with a crust of salt from one to four inches deep.

Jos. W. Holden made a cowardly assault on Mr. H. H. Helper, at the supper table at Yarborough House, on Monday night last.

The Old North *State* says somebody threw a stone in the ladies car, on Monday night of last week, just as the train left McLeansville. Nobody hurt.

Georgia puts into her new constitution a provision that no divorce shall be granted without a concurrent verdict of two juries.

A woman in Pesth, Hungary, has confessed that she beguiled and murdered sixteen different men in order to get their money.

There are about 140,000 white voters in Tennessee. Of these 100,000 are disfranchised by a Radical edict, sustained by military force. At the same time 100,000 negroes are made voters.

The negroes of the Union League in Newton county, Ga., are bound by an oath to defend each other in hog stealing. One stolen hog has therefore got nine good Radical voters in jail.

A white man was put in jail in Raleigh, by a Lieut. Soper (one of the lesser lights of king Canby) upon complaint of a negro. No trial was had. The Lieut., getting frightened, afterwards released the gentleman without bail.

The Newark steam-man, invented by one Zadoc Dederick and denominated the 8th wonder of the World, is on exhibition in New York. The *Express* devotes nearly a column to a description of it.

A child with three arms is one of the wonders in Tennessee. The extra arm is in the middle of the back, and can be used with ease and great power. The boy that gets into a row with this fellow will catch fits.

The Rev. Jesse Morgan, an old resident of sumpter, S. C., was arranging a spring gun with which to protect his tannery, a few nights ago, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, lodging the load in his body. He died within a few minutes after.

Five hundred petitions in bankruptcy were filed in New York for the week ending Monday, being a large increase over the proceeding week. There are sixty million dollars' worth of goods in bond there, which the importers and others are unable to pay the duties and internal taxes on at the present time.

### PREDICTION FULFILLED.

Henry Clay, in his famous speech before the Senate, delivered on the 7th of February, 1839, predicted civil war and the subversion of the government as a consequence of the internal agitation growing out of the aggressions of the abolition party. His prediction has been literally fulfilled:

"The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aims of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. * * * A virtual disolution of the Union will have already taken place, while form of its existence remains. The most valuable elements of union—mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever.—One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other.—The colission of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.

I will not attempt to describe scenes which now lie happily concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabries of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. * * * I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. * * * but I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people, and, the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, * * * if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the State, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later the liberty of both races."

### CONGRESSIONAL.

March 11. Senate.—The bill, taking final judgment against internal revenue collectors to the Supreme Court, on appeal, without regard to the sum, passed.

*House.*—Grant reported seventy thousand eight hundred and twelve votes in favor of, and one thousand and nine against, the Alabama Constitution.

12. *Senate*—Nothing.

*House.*—The Senate bill erecting a military Warehouse at Fortress Monroe passed. Also, the bill of yesterday in regard to revenue collectors.

13. *Senate.*—On motion, the President's counsel were notified and entered. Mr. Stanbery read a paper from the President authorizing himself, J. S. Black, Wm. M. Everts, R. R. Curtis and Thos. A. R. Nelson, to represent him. Mr. Stanbury asked for forty days to prepare an answer. The Senate opposed to extend the time longer than 23rd March.

14.—Nothing done in either house.

16. *Senate.*— More negroes want assistance to Liberia. Can't get it.

*House.*—The bill relieving certain parties from political disabilities was resumed. Several names were added, including that of Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer as a reward for having opposed the Lecompton swindle. It transpired, during the debate that the bill don't remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th article.

17. *House.*—Mr. Gilmer's name was stricken from the list of pardoned men. A great effect was made to get Holden through, but failed.

*Senate.*—Nothing.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. Lee's estate is to be divided into lots and rented to negroes.

The President has appointed Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, to be acting Attorney General.

J. Ross Brown has been confirmed as Minister to China and Charles K. Tuckerman as Minister to Greece.

Attorney General Stanbury's resignation was accepted. He defends the President.

No negroes are to be admitted into the Senate galleries during the trial of the impeachment articles. Sambo will have his eyes opened before long to the hypocricy of the Radicals.

The bill making a majority of the votes cast sufficient to ratify Constitutions, and allowing registered persons to vote anywhere in a State, after ten days residence, on certificate, affidavit or other evidence, *is a law by the lapse of ten days.*

Grant received a dispatch from Thomas, saying, in effect, that the enemies of the present Government, in Tennessee, were organizing for resistance to the laws and to get control of the State.

Grant replied, ordering Thomas to use all the forces at his command to preserve peace and protect the State authorities in the execution of the laws and to report if more troops were needed.

Mrs. Sallie Harris, living at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, is the oldest person now living in Alabama. She is 130 years old. She is a native of Edgecombe county, N. C.

The *Sentinel* says, it is rumored that Hon. E. J. Warren declines the Radical nomination for Judge of the 7th Circuit.

Julia Dean Hayne, the actress, died in New York city, on the 6th.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

### THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We have already given the chief and most objectionable features of the new Radical Constitution, as developed by the action of the Convention. The various articles presented have been so amended, on their second and third readings, that we have not been able to get such perfected copies of them as would do to lay before our readers. We hope, in a few days, to be able to give them. The following features may be relied upon:

1. The Bill of Rights, in some particulars, materially differs from our old Bill of Rights, under which we have enjoyed civil liberty for nearly a century. It asserts the equality of all men, without regard to mental or moral distinctions, and it claims for all equal rights.

2. The article on the Executive Department provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Public Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, by the people, for a term of four years,—thus putting it out of the power of the people to change the character of the State administration but once in four years, by a popular vote, however offensive it might become.

3. Suffrage is made universal among all men, 21 years of age, who have been residents of the State twelve months, and who are citizens of the United States, without any qualifying conditions or distinction between black and white. All offices are open alike and on the same terms to black and white. And so of jurymen.

4. The Judiciary has been greatly enlarged, making five Supreme Court Judges, instead of three, and twelve Superior Court Judges, instead of eight,—all elected by the people, and for eight years, instead of for life or good behavior,—thus vastly increasing the expenses of our Court system, and fixing upon North Carolina that most odious of all things in civil affairs, the making a Judgeship a political office. This article alone, if there were nothing else, ought to defeat the Constitution. Besides, it abolishes the necessary distinction between law and equity courts, thus giving rise to extensive litigation and legal squabbles.

5. The Legislative Department is divided into a Senate and House of Representatives, instead of House of Commons, and abolishes the property qualification either for the voter or representative,—thus affording property no other protection from taxation than the caprice of the majority may dictate. It so gerrymanders the Senate and House, as to throw the control of the Legislature, more fully than heretofore, in the hands of the East, and discriminates in favor of throwing the balance of power in the hands of the negro.

6. The Department of Public Instruction is so constructed, that no distinction can be made by the Legislature between whites and blacks in the privileges of the University or the public schools, and it compels the poor white men of the State to send their children to the public schools for sixteen months, if they cannot be educated otherwise; thus forcing the white children to schools in which negro children are taught, the Convention voting down all propositions to make distinctions in the schools.

7. The article on the Militia is so framed that the Legislature may mix whites and blacks in the regiments, and the blacks will be as liable as whites to be officers of the regiments.

8. No prohibition will be found in the Constitution, nor can the Legislature enact a prohibition, preventing whites and blacks from intermarriage.

9. Finally, under this new Constitution, the property-holders and men of enterprise may look for the severest tax laws ever known, to carry out the Radical notions of progress and for the promotion of the negro.

A WILD WOMAN IN TEXAS.—The Liberty (Texas) *Gazette* gives the following account of a wild woman who has recently been encountered in that region:

In this county, a short time ago, a gentleman in the depth of the forest sudenly came upon a woman, as wild and almost as fleet as an untamed deer. After a brisk chase of some distance, the gentleman on horseback overtook the wonderful creature, when she halted, and he found her to be a medium sized, middle aged, well formed woman with long, dark hair, and clear, blue eyes. She was in a state of nudity save a girdle of gray moss about her loins. Her body and limbs were covered by a beautiful coat of hair about four inches in length. She was frightened and seemed unable to talk. The gentleman endeavored to compel her to go the way he desired, by getting before her, and threatening gestures with his gun; but she became enraged, seized a club, and turned upon him with the fury of a demon, and it was only by the speed, imparted to his steed by a liberal use of the spurs, that he kept out of the way.

It appears that the republican majority in New Hampshire this year is only 2,530. In 1865 it was 7,127; in 1866 the majority was 4,636 and in 1867 it was 3,146. The democratic gain since last year is 616.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court has decided, with but two dissenting votes, that the Southern States are still constitutionally in the Union. This decision has been in the case of the ship *Marshall*, seized near New Orleans during the war, which vessel was insured in a Boston company against seizure for $8,000. The underwriters refused payment on the ground that the seizure was illegal. A Massachusetts Court sustained the plea and the case came before the Supreme Court on appeal, and the Supreme Court sustained the decision on the ground that the Confederate Government was illegal, and the States never were out of the Union. This is, therefore, an important decision. If the Southern States were never out of the Union, and the highest Judiciary Court has decided that they were not, it follows that these Southern States, being still in the Union, are entitled to all their rights as co-equal sovereign States, and that all the Reconstruction measures of Congress are unconstitutional, null and void.—*Bulletin.*


North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
Marcus Witty
vs.
James R. Mendenhall and Duncan McRae.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendants to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall and James R. Mendenhall
vs.
Joseph C. Manning.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
John Wagner
vs.
James Underwood.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, and judgment granted according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
B. F. Hoover
vs.
The Cambridge Copper Company.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.
vs.
John P. Bigler.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
B. F. Hoover
vs.
The North State Mine.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

**Fresh Garden Seeds.**

A large and fine assortment for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL.

Almanacs with full directions for the culture of Seeds furnished *gratis.*

SMOKING TOBACCO!
DURHAM,
PEACE,
ZEPHYR PUFF,
and other fine brands, for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL.

# Our Market Column.

*GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,*

*Carefully corrected each week.*

*By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples—green | | | 1.50 |
| " dried | | | 5 |
| Bacon | 18 | to | 20 |
| Beef | 7 | to | 8 |
| Butter | 25 | to | 30 |
| Beans per bushel | | | 1.50 |
| Coffee, per sack | 25 | to | 20 |
| " retail | 25 | to | 33⅓ |
| Cheese | 20 | to | 30 |
| Chickens | 15 | to | 20 |
| Cabbage per head | | | 10 |
| Corn | 1.15 | to | 1.25 |
| " meal | | | 1.25 |
| Cotton raw | 12 | to | 15 |
| " yarn | 1.50 | to | 1.60 |
| " yd sheeting | 14 | to | 18 |
| Eggs | 15 | to | 16⅔ |
| Flaxseed | 1.50 | to | 1.75 |
| Feathers | 40 | to | 60 |
| Fodder per 100 lbs | 75 | to | 1.00 |
| Flour | 10.50 | to | 11. |
| Fertilizers—Guano | | | 5 |
| Baugh's Phosphate | | | 3½ |
| Plaster per bbl | | | 5.00 |
| " calcined | | | 7.00 |
| Cement | | | 5.00 |
| Furs—Cat | | | 15 |
| Fox—grey | 10 | to | 25 |
| " red | 50 | to | 75 |
| Muskrat | 10 | to | 15 |
| Mink | 1.00 | to | 3.50 |
| Opossum | 5 | to | 20 |
| Otter | 1.00 | to | 3.00 |
| Rabbit per dozen | 15 | to | 20 |
| Hides—green | | | |
| " dry | | | |
| Leather—sole | 35 | to | 40 |
| " upper | 60 | to | 75 |
| Lard | 15 | to | 20 |
| Molasses—Cuba | 70 | to | 80 |
| Sorghum | 40 | to | 60 |
| Maple Syrup | | | 1.25 |
| Nails—keg | | | 7.50 |
| " retail | 9 | to | 10 |
| Oats per bushel | | | 60 |
| Onions—large | | | 1.00 |
| " planting | | | 2.00 |
| Oil—linseed | | | 1.75 |
| " tanner's | | | 1.80 |
| " sperm | | | 2.00 |
| " kerosene (best) | | | 1.00 |
| " arora | | | 1.00 |
| Pork | 10 | to | 12 |
| Potatoes—Irish | 75 | to | 80 |
| " sweet | | | 1.00 |
| Peas—cow | | | 1.25 |
| " white | | | 1.75 |
| Rice | 16½ | to | 18 |
| Rags—cotton | | | 3½ |
| Salt—fine per sack | | | 4.50 |
| " Liverpool per sack | | | 3.50 |
| " retail | | | 2½ |
| Soda, best | | | 20 |
| Tallow | 13 | to | 16½ |
| Vinegar | 40 | to | 50 |
| Wool | 25 | to | 40 |
| " rolls | 60 | to | 75 |

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

*Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By*

WILSON & SHOBER,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of N. C. | 50 |
| " Cape Fear | 25 |
| " Charlotte | 28 |
| " Wadesboro | 24 |
| " Wilmington | 25 |
| " Roxboro | 25 |
| " Thomasville | 20 |
| " Lexington at Graham | 23 |
| " " Lexington, old | 18 |
| " " new | 10 |
| " Commerce | 15 |
| " Clarendon | 3 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Washington | 3 |
| " Yanceyville | 2 |
| Merchants' Bank of Newbern | 60 |
| Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old | 26 |
| " " new | 12 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank | 25 |
| Commercial Bank of Wilmington | 25 |
| Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co, old | 6 |
| Virginia Bank Notes average about | 25 |
| South Carolina " | 15 |
| Georgia " | 25 |

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS,

Corrected by

*HENRY G. KELLOGG,*

Banker and Insurance Agent,

Tate Building, corner of West Market and South Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 135 *a* 140 |
| Silver | Small, 125 *a* 130; large, 130 *a* 135 |
| Money in fair demand, | 2½ *a* 3 per cent per month, on collaterals. |
| Exchange | One-fourth. |

*N. C. BANK NOTES.*

Bank Notes dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank North Carolina | 50 |
| " Cape Fear | 25 |
| " Charlotte | 28 |
| " Wadesboro | 23 |
| " Wilmington | 22 |
| " Roxboro | 57 |
| " Thomasville | 00 |
| " Lexington at Graham | 20 |
| " " old | 15 |
| " " new | 05 |
| " Commerce | 15 |
| " Clarendon | 00 |
| " Fayetteville | 05 |
| " Washington | 03 |
| " Yanceyville | 00 |
| Merchants' Bank of New-Berne | 62 |
| Farmers' Bank of Greensboro | 25 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank | 35 |
| Commercial Bank of Wilmington | 22 |
| Greensboro Mutual | 06 |

Highest rates of the day paid for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern Bank notes.

We are prepared to fill orders for Bank Notes to Debtors and stock holders of Banks.

Bank Notes sent us by *Express* will be remitted for on day of receipt, either in draft on New York or currency as may be desired. If prices are not satisfactory, notes will be returned.

We buy mutilated and broken bank currency, sell Revenue Stamps, deal in Coin, Bonds, U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bullion, and discount Commercial paper.

Drafts sold on chief cities in Europe. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

Drafts sold on New York and principal Northern cities.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at usual rates, and Losses promptly adjusted.


**Fresh Garden Seed.**

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snaps) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

R. W. GLENN, M. D.

3 m *McConnell Building*


# Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

*Post Office*, J. D. White, P. M.,
East Market, Caldwell block.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Mail, | R. & D. R. R. | arrives at 8½ | P. M. |
| " | " " | closes at 9 | " |
| Eastern " | N. C. R. R. | arrives at 9-10 | " |
| " " | " | closes.... at 9 | " |
| Western " | " | arrives at 4-15 | A. M. |
| " " | " | closes....at 8½ | P. M. |
| Pittsboro arrives Friday | | 6 | " |
| " leaves Saturday | | 6 | A. M. |
| Asheboro arrives Saturday | | 6 | P. M. |
| " leaves Friday | | 9 | A. M. |
| Salem arrives Friday | | 3 | P. M. |
| " leaves Saturday | | 6 | A. M. |
| Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday | | 6 | P. M. |
| " leaves Monday and Thursday | | 6 | A. M. |

*Railroads.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. mail going East | arrives..at | 3-47 | A. M. |
| " " " | leaves..at | 3-58 | " |
| " " " | West arrives..at | 9-10 | P. M. |
| " " " | leaves..at | 9-15 | " |
| " Freight going East | leaves at | 2-30 | " |
| " " " | West " at | 8-55 | A. M. |
| R. & D. mail arrives | ..... at | 7.35 | P. M. |
| " " | leaves ..... at | 4 | A. M. |
| " Freight | arrives ..... at | 4-35 | P. M. |
| " " | leaves ..... at | 6-40 | A. M. |

# Local Squibs.

*We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.*

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

☞ Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements.

The only infallible prophet—Itold Yeousough.

A FREE LUNCH was given by Mr. DeSmet on Monday last.

COLONEL billy henderson honored our town with a call this week. The Col. is drumming for the Radical nomination for Congress for this district.

BILLIARDS.—From the "striking" rear view of a certain corpulent individual, as seen through the window, we suppose Greensboro has a billiard saloon.

Somebody says "no wonder labor is scarce at the South when these conventions are paying eight dollars a day for field hands."

A newly married editor was told that he would find a difference between the matrimonial and editorial experience. In one place the devil cries for copy, and in the other the *copy* cries like the devil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Court Orders* from Guilford County Court, L. Swaim, C. C. C.

*Reeves' Ambrosia*, Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

*Watches*, Wright, Bro. & Co., New York.

JAILED.—Bob Moderwell and Eli Mebane were arrested and sent to jail for robbing Mr. Farrar's jewelry store. Most of the stolen property was recovered. These freedmen are mere boys in age, but perfect adepts in stealing. Give us a chain gang.

TRESPASS.—The Rev. Mr. Fountaine entered complaint this week, that one Mrs. Pratt had forcibly taken possession of the Baptist church in this place and was using the same as a residence. A writ of ejectment was granted, and we suppose the old lady is "out of the church" by this time.

BOSTON MORALS.—An exchange says:

"One dressmaking establishment in Boston has adopted the French fashion, and a male *modiste* fits the garments of the fair customers."

Father Ashly is in favor of this State aping Massachusetts in everything.

"POETRY."—Under this head the Daily Rough *Notes* has the following new style of poetry:

We often hear the expression "a Radical wrong." Query—was a Radical ever known to be right?

There has been a lawsuit in Baltimore about the possession of a dog once owned by Jefferson Davis.

A self-denying woman—one who sends word "not at home," when she is.

It will be a pleasant piece of news for those who so greatly admired the coffee served at the Parisian coffee-houses during the Exposition, that a very large portion of the milk brought to Paris is first used for bathing purposes and then sold at half price to the proprietors of the coffee-houses. The servants at the Tuileries are carrying on quite a profitable business by selling the bathing milk used by the Empress and other ladies of the court.

We always take our coffee straight.

Wm. Cole, an Irishman, died in Hartford, Sunday evening, nearly 111 years old. He was never sick, married three times, and had nineteen children.

Wonder if he was struck by lightning.

## CONVENTION.

**March 10.—The day was spent in discussion of the Suffrage and elegibility report.**

**11.—The ordinance amending the Chatham R. R. passed. To authorizes an issue of $1,200,000 of coupon bonds, bearing six per cent interest, payable at the end of thirty years from the date thereof,—the state to be secured by a deposit of coupon Bonds of the Company to the same amount, and bearing the same interest, and payable at the same time and place as those of the State, directed to be issued and paid over to the said Road.**

**An ordinance was adopted to change the maner of paying the State subscription to the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company. (The ordinance provides for the return to the Public Treasurer of one million dollars worth of Bonds of the Charlotte Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad Company, which have been paid to the said Western Railroad Company, by act of the Legislature, and authorizes an issue of one million dollars of the State Coupon Bonds, in lieu thereof.)**

**The report of the Committee of Sixteen, in relation to an ordinance introduced by Mr. Watts, to aid the Williamston and Tarboro' R. R. Co., was on motion of M. Watts, adopted. [The ordinance is that whenever the President of the Railroad shall testify to the Governor of the State, that the said Road is graded, he shal direct the Public Treasurer to loan, in behalf of the State to said Company, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coupon bonds, and the Company shall set aside the receipts of the Road over and above its anual expenses, as a sinking fund to pay the said debt and interest; and it further provides that the President and Directors of the Road shall execute and deliver to the Governor of the State a first mortgage on the entire Road and its property, conditioned to save the State harmless against the loss of both principal and interest of said loan. The bonds to be issued shall bear an interest of six per centum, and the principal is payable at the end of 30 years from the date thereof, and the coupons for the interest are payable semiannually in such form as the Public Treasury may direct.]**

**The Suffrage question was adopted, the conservatives all voted against it.**

**Rodman's relief ordinance was defeated.**

**12. An effort was made by the Conservatives to pass a resolution requesting Congress to remove the political disabilities of all citizens in the State; but, it was voted down and yeas and nays refused. The Radical committee reported such names of men belonging to their party as were desirable to have relieved from Congressional disabilities and it was adopted.**

**By permission, Mr. Mann introduced a series of resolutions, thanking those "noble representatives" in Congress, who have so promptly and so constitutionally stepped forward and impeached Andrew Johnson.**

**The resolutions were adopted; but, during the discussion, Mr. Tourgee became so warm in defence of negroe Harris, that the chair called him to order, and he refused to obey and was marched up to the bar by the sargeant at arms.**

**A resolution was adopted raising a committee of three, to draw up an address to the people of the State, explanatory of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, to be appended to the Constitution and published therewith.**

**(This is to give a *Radical* construction of the constitution and endeavor to gull the ignorant masses.)**

**13. The general amnesty act of the Legislature of 1866, was repealed (this opens up again the old sores that originated out of the war and shows the vindictive and revengeful spirit of our Radical masters.) Mr. Rodman called up his ordinance providing for the authenticity of ordinances, resolutions, &c., passed by this convention. The ordinance was read and adopted.**

**Mr. Heaton called up the ordinance providing for a Code Commission—the Commission to consist of V C Barringer, A W Tourgee and W A Rodman, to hold their offices for three years, and the General Assemby to continue their terms if it be deemed necessary. Each of the Commissioners to receive a salary of $200 per month, while engaged in the performance of their duties, and suitable room at the Capitol to be provided for the Commissioners as an office, and the necessary printing and stationary allowed them. Adopted.**

**Mr. Mann moved to take up the ordinance incorporating the Steam Navigation Company of the Cape fear River. The ordinance was read in full and adopted.**

**More divorces granted.**

**An ordinance in relation to the intimidation of voters was adopted (This is another infamous scheme to place the State under negro rule.) A bill was offered by Mr Graham intending to be a relief bill being a substitute for other bills which were defeated. It passed.**

**An ordinance for the payment of the interest on the public debt, was pased.**

**14.—The ordinance legalizing marriages celebrated under license issued by the military was adopted. More divorces granted. An ordinance for the completion of the Western N. C. railroad was adopted. The charter of the city of Wimington was amended.**

**16.—An ordinance in relation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was read and adopted. An ordinance was adopted in regard to holding of the election. The 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April were designated as the time for holding the election.**

**Jones, of Washington, called up the ordinance, providing for a commission, consisting of *himself*, C. C. Pool and G. Cherry, (negro,) to enquire into the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company,—the said Commission to be paid $6 per day, while engaged in the work, and to have their traveling and incidental expenses paid. Adopted. An ordinance was adopted repealing section 2 of an ordinance, entitled "an ordinance to change the manner of paying the subscription to the capital stock of the Western North Carolina R. R. Co."**

**The Constitution as a whole was read and adopted by the following vote:**

***Yeas.*—Mr. President, Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Benbow, Blume, Bryan, Carey, (negro.) Carter, Candler, Cherry, (negro,) Chillson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes, (negro,) Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) George, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Gunter, Hall, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) Heaton, Highsmith, (negro,) Hobbs, Hoffler, Howell, Hood, (negro,) Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, Kinney, Laflin, Lee, (negro,) Legg, Logan, Marshall, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsom, Nicholson, Parker, Patrick, Parks, Petree, Pierson, (negro,) Ray, Read, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Welker—86.**

***Nays.*—Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Durham, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Holt, McCubbins, Merritt, Sanderlin—10.**

**An ordinance was adopted allowing Mr. Cowles $6 a day for services imposed by several ordinances.**

**The charter of city of Raleigh was amended.**

**17.—Was spent in singing songs, making speeches, &c., until 1 o'clock, when the show closed and the president declared the convention adjourned.**

The Charlotte *Bulletin* says:

There was laid upon our table last evening, by the teller of the City Bank, Mr. C. N. G. Batt, a real curiosity, in the shape of a 6½ pound bar of gold, assayed by the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, 1863, and worth in gold dollars $4288.92. It is No. 3 of the bars assayed at the Mint since its re-opening.

It is certainly refreshing for an editor to be permitted to look upon such a "curiosity."

*A Bankrupt's Rights.*—An interesting decision has been made by Judge Blachford, of New York. An applicant for the benefit of the bankrupt law borrowed five thousand dollars after filing his petition. His creditors questioned him before the register as to what disposition he had made of the money.—He declined to answer, and the case was referred to Judge Blachford, who decided, after a long review of the matter, that the assignee does not take anything which becomes the property of the bankrupt after the date of the filing of his petition. In lieu of other property the assignee can set off notes and bonds.

At Cologne there died, recently, a wealthy old gentleman, who invested most of his means in a very singular manner. He, and his agents, for forty years passed, purchased such second-hand clothing of famous and infamous persons as they could obtain from their relatives. In this manner the eccentric customer stocked a large three-story building with coats, pantaloons, cloaks, shirts, &c., worn by statesmen, general's monarches, poets, actors, printers, criminals of great notoriety, &c.—All these articles, properly labeled, were preserved in glass cases. It was very difficult for outsiders to obtain permission to inspect the wonderful museum, for which the old man, in course of time, spent at least one hundred thousand dollars. He paid for one of Napoleon's uniform coats three thousand dollars, and still more for some wearing apparel that had belonged to Fredrick the Great.

A funny case was tried in Clark county, Miss. A white man, who had much stolen from him, caught a negro in the act, who confessed to having stolen all for which he promised to pay item for item, amounting to $100.—The white man then proposed to take pay for half, $50, in an equal number of stripes, to which the negro aggreed and paid in that way, but prosecuted the white man for it. The judge held that no such aggreement could be made and fined and imprisoned the white man to a small extent therefor.

### MARRIED.

In Reidsville, on the evening of the 25th Feb., by Rev. Dr. Reid, Mr. DECATUR BARNES and Miss LUCIE A., daughter of Mr. Joseph Holderby.

On the 13th Feb., at the residence of the bride's father, by D. W. Porter, Esq., W. McK. DOUGAN, M. D., and Miss MARGANT B., daughter of Dr. A. C. Bulla, all of Randolph county.

At Sawyersville, N. C., on the 11 inst., by W. A. Dougan, Esq., Mr. WM. C. GREGSON and Miss DELANA J., daughter of Absalom Jarrell, all of Randolph county.


**New Store.**—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

**Watches for Everybody!**

*A SUPERB STOCK*

*of fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly regulated, at the low Price of $10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Solid gold hunting watches | $250 to | $1000 |
| 100 | Magic cased gold watches | 250 to | 500 |
| 100 | Ladies' watches, enameled | 100 to | 300 |
| 250 | Gold hunting chronometer watches | 250 to | 300 |
| 200 | Gold hunting English levers | 200 to | 250 |
| 300 | Gold hunting duplex watches | 150 to | 200 |
| 500 | Gold hunting American watches | 160 to | 250 |
| 500 | Silver hunting levers | 50 to | 150 |
| 500 | Silver hunting duplexes | 75 to | 250 |
| 500 | Gold ladies' watches | 50 to | 250 |
| 1,000 | Gold hunting lepines | 50 to | 75 |
| 1,000 | Miscellaneous silver watches | 50 to | 100 |
| 2,500 | Hunting silver watches | 25 to | 50 |
| 5,000 | Assorted watches, all kinds | 10 to | 75 |

The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one price plan, giving every patron a fine gold or solid silver watch for $10, without regard to value!

Wright, Bro. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of ten dollars, whether it be a watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10; one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
7:3m 161 Broadway, N. Y.

**REEVES' AMBROSIA**

FOR THE HAIR,

*Improved!*

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp clean and healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair falling out.
It keeps the Hair from changing Color from Age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. 7:3m


**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.
*vs.*
Andrew C. Caldwell.
*Original Attachment.*

Allen Hamner
*vs.*
Andrew C. Caldwell.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in these cases is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the debts of the plaintiffs.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

B. F. Hoover
*vs.*
The Deep River Mining Company.
*Original Attachment.*

In this case it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.


**200 Sacks** LIVERPOOL SALT is offered at reduced rates by

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

**PLANTER'S HOTEL,**

*GREENSBORO, N. C.*

(East Market street, near court house.)

The Proprietor would inform the traveling public, and the citizens of this county especially, that his new house is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.

The prices are as low, if not lower, than any other house in town.

A fine, new Bar is attached to this house, which will always be furnished with the best of Liquors.

JOHN T. REESE.
4—1y *Proprietor.*

**Cheese, Cheese, Cheese.**

Just received another large lot. Also, best Kerosene oil, Upper and Sole Leather, Sugar and Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Nails and Soda.

FURS of every description wanted.

Also, agent for Singer's Sewing Machine, one of which can be seen in our millinery room.

3tf W. S. MOORE.

**AGRICULTURAL Implements**

In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this or any other market.

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

**POTATOES.**

Early Goodrich planting POTATOES, received and for sale by

JAMES SLOAN & SONS.

March 3d, 1868 3tf

**ROSADALIS.**

**THE GREAT**

**Southern Health Restorer!!**

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD!

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

for the cure of

**SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,**

SUCH AS

Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Liver, Kidneys, &c.; Rheumatism, White Swelling, Mercurial Affections, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Diseases Peculiar to Females, Eruptions of the Skin, General Bad Health and all other Diseases caused by an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

☞ The following, *among many hundreds* of our best citizens, testify to its *wonderful efficacy*,

CERTIFICATES FROM PHYSICIANS.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alternative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.,
A. D. MOORE, "
L. A. STITH, "
R. G. BARHAM, "
W. A. DUAGGA, "
E. BARNES, "
R. W. KING, "
S. WOODARD, "
W. T. BREWER, "
W. J. BULLOCK, "

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community. T. C. DAVIS,
Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10th, 1867.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without relieving her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure. During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month*, to my great astonishment, *she was entirely well.*

I am, sir,
Yours, with much respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir:—In 1862, my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin*, sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains *entirely well*.

Yours truly, J. B. DANIEL.

CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

This is to certify that I was *cured of Liver Complaint* by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and house for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.

I know of several others in this county *cured* through the use of Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORN.

Greene county, August 14, 1867.

ROSADALIS IS A POTENT REMEDY IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

From G. W. Blount, Esq., Attorney at Law, Wilson, N. C.

I have been cured of Chronic Inflammation of the Ear and Partial Deafness, of ten years' standing, by ROSADALIS. GEO. W. BLOUNT.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE VERY WORST CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's ROSADALIS.

JAMES WILLS.

Wilson, N. C., May 6, 1867.

☞ The Rosadalis thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,

BALTIMORE, MD.

(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

**Price $1.50 Per Bottle.**

☞ Sold wholesale by all the principal Wholesale Druggists, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retailed by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
20 Hanover st., Baltimore, Md.

For sale in *Greensboro, N. C.*, by

R. W. GLENN
and PORTER & ECKEL.

6—3m

# The Farmer's Column.

CULTIVATION OF HOPS.—The increasing demand for hops both in our own and foreign markets has made this one of the most profitable crops which can be cultivated. The bulk of production of this counrty is grown in New York and Wisconsin, although large sections of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are adapted to the culture of hops, and the quality of those produced in New York. Hops can be raised on any good corn land, but as the plants are very liable to injury from blight and mildew, as well as subject to attack from various insects, great care is needed in selecting a suitable situation for a yard. A location should be chosen on high ground where water will not stand at any season of the year, and where there will be no obstruction to the rays of the sun.

The ground should be thoroughly ploughed and highly manured, and if the soil is deficient in lime, that article must be applied at the rate of one quart to each hill. The rows should be eight feet apart, and four sets are usually planted in a hill. If the ground is mellow and a little care used in placing the sets, but few hills will need replanting. As a rule no crop is gathered the first year, and potatoes or turnips should be planted between the rows to insure a thorough cultivation. Frequent stiring of the ground and perfect freedom from weeds are essential to secure large crops. Poles should be set in the spring of the second; they should be from fifteen to twenty feet long and placed two at each hill and about fifteen inches apart. As the value of the hop largely depends on the curing, this should never be attempted by a beginner but the arrangement of a kiln, and the whole process of curing should be learned from a person experienced in the business. The hop is so liable to suffer from changes of weather and attacks of insects that a full crop is seldom raised, but where the yard is favorably situated, and the vines thoroughly cultivated and properly manured, from 1000 to 1500 pounds to an acre can be calculated upon, and in seasons particularly favorable 2000 to 2300 pounds to the acre have been raised. The past two years the price of hops in this market has ranged from 55 to 62 cents for fancy and 40 to 52 cts for strictly prime. And the chances are that prices will rule high for years to come.—*Boston Spectator.*

MULCHING GRAPE VINES.—My observation and experience have led me to the conclusion that we do not sufficiently mulch our grape soil. Moisture (in the ground) is the great lack of the grape as, of most berries and small fruit. The grape vine in the summer is a succulent thing, and needs much water. Mulching thoroughly and keeping the soil mellow is a necessity to good success. The best mulch, perhaps, is a covering of garden refuse grass and weeds that are removed.—They not only keep the ground moist but fertilize it, and with that kind of manure which is the most appropriate and natural to the grape, improving its quality, its growth also, and healthfulness. Our best success has been with this kind of mulch and leaves gathered in autumn and kept (rotted) till the following season.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MOLES.—These little subterranean prowlers sometimes disurb growing plants, by burrowing in garden beds and under corn hills, but they are never guilty of foraging upon the farmer or the gardener. Their diet consist wholly of earth worms, grubs, and other ground insects; hence they are the friends of man, and should be treated kindly.—*Farm.*

We give the above for what it is worth; yet it would be very hard to make the farmers of the sandy sections of our State believe it.

The American Farmer, Baltimore, gives the following good advice:—"Special thought should be given to apportioning the crop to be cultivated to the labor you may be able to command. The ambitious young farmer is apt to over-crop himself, and it is a matter requring much judgment to determine wisely. He should avoid over-cropping, because all will be badly done in that case. On the contrary, if he would make the most of his means, he should task himself well, and work up to his task.

A well cultivated garden is the most profitable part of a farmers domains.

Texas is planting castor beans.

Poor horses, poor cows—a poor farmer and a poor man.

A large manure heap is the surest way to secure a full granary.

The present estimate of the number of cattle in Texas is five million head.

The total receipt of live and dressed hogs at Chicago since October last were 1,200,000.

Tansy or wormwood planted about the roots of peach trees, will protect them from destruction by worms.

Onions planted in the same hill with vines, will protect them from the depredations of the striped bug. Try it in your gardens this spring.

It is said that a strong decoction of alum and water, applied two or three times a day, to warts on cows, will effectually cure them.

A wise farmer will spread neither his labor or manue over more ground than will enable him to attain a maximum result.

A Kansas sheep breader says his experience goes to establish the facts that the finest wooled sheep are the hardiest—will stand more starvation and endure more exposure than any other breed.

The Canadian Farmer once said that a horse has a very sweet tooth. When he is unwell and won't drink, mix molasses or coarse brown sugar with the water, and he will then drink freely.

Buffon says a well fed hen will produce upwards of 150 eggs in a year, besides two broods of chickens. According to experiments in England, several years since, a well fed hen will produce 170 to 175 eggs in a year.

The American Stock Journal says, that for scours in calves, pigs and sheep, take a quantity of good oats, boil them one hour, and give freely of the tea till a cure is effected. From many trials we are satisfied that the remedy is safe and certain.

The farmers in Woodford county, Kentucky, have organized means for the substitution of white for negro laborers, and the former, mostly Germans, are arriving in the county from the East at the rate of twenty-five or thirty a week.

In Georgia, it is announced, that while a majority of the planters of the Southern and Western portion of that State have become bankrupt in their attempt to raise cotton, almost every farmer in Northern Georgia has made money by raising wheat and corn.

A correspondent of the Western Rural says that crib-biting in horses is no "vicious habit," as generally believed, but simply an instinctive effort to relieve pain caused by the teeth of the animal being crowded together, and the proper remedy is to run a very thin file between the teeth which press together.

The American Stock Journal says, to cure scratches in horses, take white pine pitch, rosin, beeswax and honey, one ounce each, fresh lard one-half pound, melt well together over a slow fire, stir till quite thick, so that the parts may not settle and seperate.—This also makes an excellent application for harness galls, cuts and sores of all kinds, on horses and cattle.

SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The Conservative Army and Navy Union of Washington held a meeting on Thursday night and passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That if the worst must come to the worst; that if Congress precipitates war upon the country by its continued encroachments upon the prerogatives of the executive and judicial branches of the Government, and aggressions upon the people we hereby pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors" to uphold the Chief Magistrate of the nation in defence of constitutional liberty.

Cols. Campbell's, Vance's and Avery's regiments exhibited great gallantry and courage. At an early stage Col. Vance was surrounded by the enemy. At this juncture, we are told, his voice was heard above the roar, "Stand firm, my men—I am with you for victory or death."—*W. W Holden, March 19th, 8 days after the Newberne fight.*

"I resort to wine to stimulate my wit," said a young spendthrift to an old one. "Ah," replied the veteran, "that is the way I began; but now I have to resort to my wits to get my wine."

# Wit and Wisdom.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Thos. S. Hasting, Mr. Julian Botts to Miss H. Bishop.

We thought the horses ailments
Fell not to human lots;
The Church is not exempt, it seems—
A Bishop's got the botts.

On the 1st instant, the Rev. Thos. D. Bell to Miss H. Bare.

He once was deemed a bold man that
In Scotland dared to "bell the cat."
But now-a-days Churchmen dare
Fare greater feats and bell the bear!
Which merits most renown? Pray tell
He bells the bear—she bears the bell.

On Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Neil to Miss. Jane Tier.

She turned to kneel, and dropped a tear.

On Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Seals Henry W. Wright to Miss Orila Buck.

The parson seals their fate—'tis very clear.
She's right for once—the buck has got its dear.

Last week, Mr. John Cobb to Miss Kate Web.

A gruff old fool, who sits now just beside us.
Says in our ear, "Look out for little spiders."

On the 4th ult., Dr. Thos. Lamb to Miss Matilda Lyon,

Millennial advocates may sound
Their Gabriellic horns;
The end of time, the reign of peace.
This simple notice warns.
For lo! the lion lieth down
Together with the lamb;
And soon, perhaps, a little child,
Shall lead them hand by hand,

On the 9th inst., Thos. Steed, Esq., to Miss Sarah E. Curry.

Said Brown, "Tom Steed's so very Small,
I fear he will be flurried."
"Oh, no," said Jones. "a steed's a horse.
And a short one is soon curried."

On the 14th, Mr. Jos. Turn to Miss Mary Turn.

"Let's hope they were good children both,
And honored well their loving mother
We can't complain in such event,
For 'one good turn deserves another.'

On the 1st inst. Mr. William Moore to Miss Maria Moore.

The happiness they will enjoy
Is great beyond degree—
But when they have a little moore,
O, won't it greater be?

On the 29th ult., Mr. Wm. Williams to Miss Lizzie Williams, both of Williamstown.

"For further particulars see small bills."

Charge all the above to Moiz Addums and send bill to *Native Virginian* Orange C. H., Va.

Is John's better half a demi-john? When William obtains a sweetheart is he an acceptable Bill? Should James' wife want diamonds when she posses ses a "Jem" already.

It has been thought that people are degenerating, because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But nobody can afford to live long at the current prices.

What can be a more desolate spectacle than and old maid sitting on an inverted half-bushel, in a cold kitchen, with her feet on the brim of a slop-bucket, paring her corns with a case knife by the light of a tallow candle?

On the occasion of an eclipse, a colored individual in Norfolk, Va., became greatly elated. "Bres the Lord," said he, "nigar's time hab come at last—and now we've gwine to hab a black sun."

Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I b'lieve I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water, but what'll he burst out a crying."

"Youba Dame" assigns sundry reasons for declining to be a candidate for the Presidency. Among them are:

I don't know how many stars there are on the American flag, and I don't care a cuss.

When my term of office should be terminated by pistol or poison, I don't want Mary Jane accused of stealing the silver-ware, the sheets, table cloths, diapers, napkins and other table-ware of the White House.

I cannot bear the thought of having that angelic being compelled to show her old clothes for a living.


**What do they mean!**

C **Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.**

From whence the name? — Simplicity 1st in use the same.

What will they sew? — Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow.

Will they use thread coarse or fine? — They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine

Do they use much thread? — About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without rewinding

S "How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed? — "So simple, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs S L Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.

By whom are they made? — By the C. S. F. S. M. Co.

How are they operated? — By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute

Are they like Secomb & Co's? — They are essentially different.

F

Will they hem? — Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather.

Some Machines require basting, — Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam, without basting.

Will they sew through thick gathers? — They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropp'g stitches

How long will they last? — S 30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.

Are they liable to get out of order? — They are not, because not complicated.

What is their size? — 5by13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price $15, $20 $27, and $32.

Is the sewing durable? — Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.

How? — M Cut stitches and pull on seam, &c.

Of whom can they be had? — D H La Pish, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

*Extracts from a few of many testimonials.*

*Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine,*

Dr. H H STAPLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A H McAULEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at $20. She says she would not take $40 for it. It does fine," &c. 4—6m

**JAMES SLOAN & SONS,**
*GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

**DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT,**
Having located at G. W. Albright's, 7 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

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**GILMER & GILMER,**
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,*
Greensboro, N. C.
All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

**JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,**
*TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY*, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work. Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m.

**WESTBROOK & CO.,**
PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
*Greensboro, N. C.*
Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

**DRUGS and MEDICINES.**
*PORTER & ECKEL*
would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of *all kinds*, Patent *Medicines*, Surgical and Dental Instruments.
Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest *Cash* rates.
1—1y

**Mrs. S. W. Dilworth.**
*MANTUA-MAKER*
West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the *MANTUA-MAKING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call.
Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 5tf

**MRS. N. MAURICE.**
Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker,
(South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.)
Ladies and Children's furnishing goods. Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambrics, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.
*BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.*
New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

☞ DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

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**Which is the best!**
*The Richmond Hair Dye* produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & ECKEL,
1—1y *Druggists.*

**A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!!!**
*Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!!*
The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!!
This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.
This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.
Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., *Greensboro, N. C.*, and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.
They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.
Address WESTBROOK & CO.,
1tf *Box 65, Greensboro, N. C.*

**IMPORTANT!**
Received of The Phœnix Insurance Company, *Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.*, Agents, Greensboro, N. C., ($4,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by me at Company Shops, N. C. [Signed] R. P. SPIERS.
Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1868.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid by
HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO.,
Bankers and Insurance Agents,
Greensboro, N. C.
Successors to BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.
1—1y

**North Carolina,**
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Master's Office.
Sally Kirkman and others
*vs.*
Lindsay Millis and others.
*Petition to sell Land.*
It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office, that the defendants, Lindsay Millis, Mariah J. Millis, Martha Millis and John Millis, reside without the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition the same will be taken as confessed, and set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.
5—6w—$8

**North Carolina,**
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Master's Office.
J. W. D. McNairy
*vs.*
John M. Clymer and others.
*Original Bill.*
It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed that the defendant, John M. Clymer, resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and without the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same—judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing *ex parte* as to him.
Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.
5—6w—$8

**North Carolina,**
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
In Equity.
The Bill of Complaint of Green H. Lee
*vs.*
James R. Mendenhall and Delphina E. Mendenhall, executrix of Geo. C. Mendenhall, dec'd.
It appearing to the Court that James R. Mendenhall, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Bill, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity, for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.
3—6w $8. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

**Marble Tomb-Stones.**
Tomb-Stones of every design and style, either of American or Italian marble are furnished by the undersigned, at New York prices, *freight added*, boxed and delivered at Greensboro, N. C., or at any Rail Road Depot in North Carolina, warranted sound and free of breakage, with no extra charge for foot stone or ordinary inscription.
With an experience of several years, satisfaction is guaranteed.
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**L. R. MAY.**

JED. H. LINDSAY, SR., would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now with L. R. May, and would be happy to serve them.

**MANSION HOTEL,**
*GREENSBORO, N. C.*
(Corner West Market and Green Streets.)
The proprietor would inform the travelling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House.
The finest, best and cheapest BAR attached to this house there is in the place.
1—tf W. H. REECE.

**North Carolina,**
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
In Equity.
M. C. Dean & wife and others
*vs.*
John James and others.
*Petition to re-hear.*
It appearing to the Court that William James and Charles James, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.
3—6w $8. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.


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